INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884.

GEORGE O. JONES,

Chairbian of the Greenback-Labor Party Resigns His Chairmanship and Beckares the Butler Mevement a Frand, Designed to Defeat Cleveland and Elect Blaine. Sper dal to the Southel.

'ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22 .- It is reported that Mr. George O. Jones has resigned from I'ne chairmanship of the State Committee of the Greenback-Labor party, at its meeting held in this city last Saturday, because he is convinced that the pretense to build up a permanent "people's party" is a fraud; that the solo object of the work now being done is mislead the honest Greenbacke's, anti-monopolist workingmen and the disaffected Democrats into a trap to defeat Mr. Cleveland and give the State to Blaine at the coming election, and thereby perpetuate a party in power which has brought down the price of labor lower than ever before known in this country. After this, the ele-ments in accomplishing these ends are to be turned over into the Democratic party under a leader who hopes hereafter to control its nominations. Mr. Jones declares that if this course is permitted to go on it will ruin and destroy the Greenback party, because its leaders will show themselves to be too unsophisticated to understand or too easily bought up to withstand the deep laid plans of the scheming men and the great monied interest which they must resist if their principles are ever to be carried out. Mr. Jones was called on at his house to-day. He declined to be interviewed, but said he would go to New York to-night to prepare a genuine Green-back bulletin to those with whom he was long officially associated, as hundreds of them had already written to him, complaining that no such literature has yet reached them from any headquarters during this campaign. The defection of Mr. Jones and

CLEARANCES.

of New York State.

his following leaves the Butlerites without

an organization in any of the rural counties

The State of Trade for the Past Week, with the Percentages of Increase and De-

Boston, Sept. 22 .- From the Post: The following table, compiled from special distches to the Post from the managers of leading Clearing-houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended September 20, together with the percentage of increase and decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1883:

New York S		Dec30,1
Boston		Dec12,9
Chicago	40 828,378	Dec 15.5
St. Louis.	14,010,950	Dec17.3
San Francisco	12,641,490	Inc 0.4
Baltimore		Dec 23,5
Cincinnati	9,400,000	Dec 2.8
Providence	4,110,200	Inc 0.5
Louisville		Dec 19 1
Detroit		Dec 8.7
Milwaukee	2,840,000	Dec 3,8
Kansas City	3,471,195	Inc58.2
Cleveland	2,082,901	
Hartford		Dec 8.8
Indianapolis		Dec 22.4
Columbus		Inc 1.3
Peoria	875,401	
New Haven	1,022,927	
Portland	954,071	
Worcester		Dec 2.3
Springfield		Dec22 8
Movembia		
Memphis		Dec42,3
St. Joseph		Inc 8.9
Lowell	403,034	Dec18,1
Total 8	662,779,058	Dec 26.5
Outside New York		Dec41.6
sometime biggs was summitted.	a confidence	THE MALE STREET, THE PARTY

A Colored Brother Gone Wrong.

Special to the Sentinel. RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—Rev. James Linsey, colored, was arrested in Greensburg last night and lodged in jail here on a charge of burglary. A few weeks ago some one, during the night, entered the large dry goods store of Reeve & Burt, of this city, and carried off, a lot of silks and other dress goods. In a short time the wife of Linsey had some of the silk made into a new dress by a fashionable dressmaker of this city, and the novelty of the attire attracted considerable attention. Messrs. Reeve & Burt recognized the goods, and learned that Linsey had gone to Greensburg to preach at the camp meeting, whereupon Marshal Vance proceeded to Greensburg with above results.

Linsey says the goods were given him by a stranger, but the antiquity of this story makes comment unnecessary. It looks a little bad for him at present. The Republicans will probably lose his vote, and the Blaine and Logan Club has lost a valuable member, who, we are informed, occupied the position of Caplain. Linsey is only a local preacher, but he makes a good Chaplain for the Blaine and Logan Club.

Partisan Postoffice Pictures-Cleveland and

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Sept. 22.-The Postoffice at this place is used as a rendezvous for political purposes by the g. o. p. The Postmaster, being a clever artist, keeps conspicuously displayed a blackboard embellished with political cartoons of Butler and the Dem ocratic party, thereby flinging in the faces of those who belong to these parties an in-sult. If postoffices are to be conducted on this plan, it is time that something be done. Democrats and Greenbackers have the same privileges at a postoffice that the Republican party has. The g. o. p., not having the moral courage to meet their opponents face to face, embellish a board with their ideas of the campaign, and then skulk behind the board for protection

Hon. Webster Dixon, of !Columbus, Ind. made a rattling speech to the Cleveland and Hendricks Club at this place Saturday night. The hall was crowded. Mr. Dixon is a fine orator. He completely demolished the depublican platform, and showed up. Blaine's "Mulligan record." The club is in good trim, and getting accessions at every

HON. T. A. HENDRICKS.

He Attends the Fair at Peoria, Ill., and Addresses the People. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 17 .- Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks arrived here at noon to-day, haying been detained several hours by an accident near Farmer City. This afternoon he made r brief address at the fair grounds, and this evening he and Carter Harrison spoke at the Wigwam. There was a street parade, participated in by 860 men. Mr. Hendricks, on being introduced. was greeted with applause. He commenced by speaking of the date chosen, and how it happened to be the ninety-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He thought they were appropriately celebrating the occasion. He spoke of this glorious Nation and the right and power of Congress to levy and collect taxes for the administration of the Government. They should levy only so much as was required to righteously administer affairs. He then asserted that there should be a change in the administration because the Republicans had had it for twenty-five years, and that was long enough. He next took up the subject of the surplus in the Treasury, and told how President Arthur and Section 17.

retary Folger had its reduction, and despite Republican Congresses there had been scarcely any reduction. He considered \$100,000,000 too large a sum to be collected annually above necessary expenses. He spoke of the re-forms proposed by the Democracy, and read extracts on these points from their platform, A reduction of the surplus must be made. Taxes must be collected for public purposes only, and a reduction of the sriff must also be made. The highest tax must be placed on luxuries and the at on necessaries. He said Democrats would like to see the books. He then referred to the alleged breech between the Republicans and Germans, and affirmed it to be on account of the former's position on prohibition. They expected to make up with the Irish what they lost in the Germans, but they would The former were ready to trust the Democrats for another term. It is said Blaine would make a dashing President. I don't think he will, but I think Cleveland will dash wherever the law and the Constitution calls him.

HENRY M. STANLEY

Delivers An Address Upon the Congo

London, Sept. 18 -Henry M. Stanley, the African explyrer, delivered an address today before a large meeting of influential citizens at Canal Street Hotel, upon the Congo country, its history, development and commercial prospects and progress. The address was received with prolonged applause. Staniey said in 1872 he wrote letter from Fleet street to a friend at Banano, a point on the Congo, pointing out to him the ways in which he (Stanley) proposed to open up the Congo country to the world. In 1874 and 1879 he explored a broad natural highway from the

natives who were willing to trade with merchants who dealt fairly on a bases of blood and brotherhood. When he returned to Europe he found several schemes under consideration for exploring the district, of which that of the African Association proved to be the most useful. Stanley Pool was gained by treaties made with the natives, who ceded to the African Association the sovereignty of the land, and the association thereupon entered upon its peaceful possession.

tion invited the nations of the world to come

and trade, irrespective of all nationalities. Applause.] On returning to Stanley Falls he (Stanley) found an Anglo-Portuguese treaty had been concluded, and the Portugues said, "No, we will not allow this. founded Congo, and to maintain our superiority, we must obtain a lien apon all goods imported from Manchester." The goods, said Stanley, were beads, wire, etc. To this the association replied they had spent nearly half a million pounds in sterling upon the basin of the Congo and wished to extend further their communication along the basin. Whatever concessions privileges or immunity the association posesses they wished to give away for the benefit of bona fide travelers. The missionaries and agriculturists of the association demand of Portuguese that he (Stanley) be allowed to travel from England to Stanley Falls without any further trouble or expense than the regular passage money. The association also protested against the right of the Portuguese tax. Portuguese tax them for giving away money freely to the philantrophic work. Stanley, continuing, sketched the history of the Congo River from the discovery of its mouth by the Portuguese navigator, Diego Camfour, 100 years ago, to the time of the expulsion of the Portuguese by the natives in 1630. In 1863 Lieutenant Grandy, of the Livingston Search Expedition, passed through San Salvador, at the mouth of the Congo River. Five years later Stanley started, and he had himself arrived there. The Protestant missions afterward formed an English Baptist Society and succeeded in establishing a mission near the ruins of the old Catholic Mission House. There was no historical evidence on the banks of the Congo River to prove the Portuguese ever possessed any political establishment there whatever. Stanley said further, that there is not one single proof that the Portuguese ever erected any fort, government building or office upon the Congo River. Dutch, English and French

merchants made that river a commercial mart. THE MOROSINI ELOPEMENT.

Sad Result of the Escapade of Miss Moro-

New York, Sept. 20.-A chapter of a decidedly sensational character was yesterday added to the Morosini elopement matter, and one which gives the romance something of a tragic tinge. Considerable gossip and speculation has been indulged in as to the disappearance of the family from Yonkers, but nothing definite was known until it was learned yesterday that on Tuesday last Mrs. Morosini, mother of Victoria, the coachman's bride, sailed for Europe.

led with this bit of information the story has leaked out and become an open secret that on the night following the elopement a physician was hurriedly summoned to the Morosini mansion to attend the old lady, and found her suffering from a dose of laudanum. It was a close call, but the physician's skill finally triumphed and she was saved from death. She was carefully watched, but the watchers were not vigilant enough to prevent her taking the drug on two subsequent occasions, in both of which instances, like the first, she was dragged back from the very brink of the grave.

Since the romantic marriage of Victoria the mother has been much distressed, and at times acted in a very peculiar manner. She has had constant guard over her day and night, as it was feared she might do herself violence. Her present mental state and the situation in which the family is now placed induced the husband to make up his mind to send the remainder of his family on a tour to Europe, and they left on Tuesday, as stated above. This was done to remove her from the exciting surroundings and get her away from the old

Mrs. Schelling says that if her father does not relent within a week she will accept the offer made her by Poole & Gilmore, lessees of Niblo's Garden, to sing in concert for twenty nights at \$500 per night. She declares she will not abandon her husband under any circumstances. It is believed Mrs. Schelling's intention of going upon the stage is induced by her realization of her husband's inability to support her. Scheiling drew \$700 from bank yesterday, all the money he has, and with this sum the couple have commenced housekeeping for the winter in a flat in West Twelfth stree".

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Kingpal Pass Attacked by the French-Chinese Defeated With Great Loss. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- A dispatch just received from Foo Chow says that the French fleet suddenly appeared at the mouth of the River Min this morning, landed 2,000 marines, who proceeded to demolish the fortifications at Kingpai Pass, which had been repaired since the recent bombardment. The landing party attacked the Chinese camp. After desperate fighting the Chinese were defeated with great loss. The French were largely out-numbered, but shells from the ships did such execution that the Chinese abandoned the earthworks and fled. It is expected that the French will follow up the victory and rid the river of the Chinese. Foo Chow, Sept. 17.—The Chinese have stopped the supplies of coal for the British gunboat Merton, stationed at Sharp's Peak,

EARTHQUAKE.

Various Parts of the Country Are Visited by an Earthquake.

Which Shook Up Things Pretty Lively. Causing Much Alarm Among the Citizens.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Datroit, Co. lumbus and Various Minor Towns Experience

EARTHQUARE.

Shocks.

Several Sections of the Country "Shook Up" by an Earthquake.

At Knightstown.

Special to the Sentines. KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Sept. 19 .- A well defined shock of earthquake was experienced this city and vicinity at 2:13 o'clock this afternoon. The shock, though people to leave their place of abode and seek safety in the streets. Buildings were prelight, was sufficiently prenounced to cause safety in the streets. Buildings were preceptibly rocked, and there was a general rattling of chandeliers, glass and china-ware. The movements lasted but a few seconds, west coast of Africa. He found a race and seemed to be from east or southeast

toward the west. At Richmond, Indiana.

Special to the Sentinel. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 19 .- Quita a perceptible shock of earthquake passed over this city this afternoon about 2:30 o'clock, which was felt over the entire city. Many were startled at the trembling and rocking of the business blocks, but it lasted for a After entering into possession the associa- few seconds only, when the inhabitants | were felt here at 2:45 this afternoon. It did quieted down.

At Winchester, Indiana.

Special to the Sentinel. WINCHESTER, Ind., Sept. 19.-The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Windows and residences were badly shaken up.

At Cincinnati.

To the Associated Press. CINCINNATI, Sept. 19 .- A few minutes be fore 3 o'clock this afternoon a telegraph operator at the Bee Line depot in Cincinnati received dispatches from operators all along that railroad from Cincinnati to Lafayette, Ind., inquiring if an earthquake shock had been felt in Cincinnati, and stating that it had been perceptible at the office from which the inquiries were sent. About 3 o'clock, Cincinnati time, the operator perceived a slight tremor in the building. The same thing was noticed in various offices in the but it was not attributed to an earthquake until the telegraphic dispatches from the West came in. It was quite different in some of the suburbs of the city. In Clifton the agitation was so violent as to ring bells to tables, and in some instances on the doors. In Cumminsville, a northern ward of Cincinnati, the tremor was felt so distinctly as to cause quite an alarm, not only in the public schools, where pupils were with difficulty kept in their seats, but at different houses. In the Mornington school house, in the northeastern part of the city, an agitation was felt which was recognized at once by the teachers as that of an earthquake. Here, too, it required all the authority of the teachers to avoid a panic. The shock was so slight in the business portion of Cincinnati as not to be noticed by a majority of the citizens.

In Covington, Ky., Mr. Worthington's residence, on Fourth street, was so violently shaken that his little daughter, lying sick in bed, screamed with terror, saying some one was moving the bed.

The Assistant Observer at the United States Signal Station was reading the thermometer for several minutes between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, and says he noticed no agitation of the mercury or of the building at that or any other time during the afternoon. The time of the earthquake, as reported by those who noticed it, varies from 2:30 to a few minutes past 3, and a duration of the shock from ten to twenty seconds.

Messages from Indiana report that the shock was felt at Seymour a little before 3 o'clock, and that it was also felt with great severity in Lawrenceburg, Ind., about the same time. In the latter town the shock was so violent as to be recognized by every one as that of an earthquake. The tremor where it was not severe resembled that caused by a heavily loaded wagon driving along the street or a railroad train rushing by. The indications are that the wave passed from southwest to northeast.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.—A shock of earth-quake was felt here at 2:14 standard and 2:42 local time, swaying objects percepti-bly toward the south and back. There were two vibrations, distinctly marked, and some report a third more gentle. The two mo-

At Columbus, Ohio.

tions occupied about a second each. They were felt in every part of the city, and in all surrounding towns for a radius of one hundred miles. In the high and large buildings the shock was the worst. In the upper stories of the Statehouse, City Hall and asylums the occupants got out as quick as possible. At the Insane nati, followed with short and forcible Asylum one chandelier was swung so much speeches. as to fall and break to pieces. An arch of During the speaking from the main stand, a church in the course of construction was other speeches were made from other stands, liers swung and desks moved. There was no

At Cleveland, Ohio. CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—Three distinct but not very heavy shocks of earthquake here at 2:47 p. m. The largest buildings rocked slightly, and the motion was felt the plainest in the upper stories. Telegraph and other wires quivered so as to attract attention, and

serious loss to life or property.

many people felt a sensation of dizziness pe-culiar to such terrestrial commotions. The vibrations extended over a period of ten to fifteen seconds. No noise was noticed and no damage. This seems to have been near the eastern borders, the earthquake extending as far as Central Indiana at least, Reports were received this evening from Akron, Genoa, Fort Recovery, Ravenna, Sidney, Marion, Sandusky, Urbanna, Kenton, Crestline, Coldwater and Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Union City and Muncie, Ind., felt the earthquake slightly, but Alliance not at all. It was strong in Bellefontaine. At Dupont the shock was felt plainly, knocking down crockery. At Findlay there was a se-vere shock. Holgate felt it plainly, stopdown crockery. At Findlay there was a severe shock. Holgate felt it plainly, stopping the clocks. At Norwalk there was a good shake. At Clyde it rattled the windows and scared the women. At Rawson the shock was plainly felt. It was accompatible from the grand stand, Secretary of State

Indiana. He was followed by Speaker A. D. Marsh, of the Ohio House of Representatives. Governor Hoadly was received with great applause, and his speech was received with cheer after cheer.

While these speeches were being made from the grand stand, Secretary of State \$1,000,000.

nied with a rumbling noise, and is all the talk of the town. At Bluffton it was plainly felt. It shook the houses, making the windows and doors rattle. The people were badly frightened, and the sound was like distant thunder. At Arcadia there was the

Reports from Indiana towns are: At Portland a slight shock. At Redkey there was a slight shock. Several business men ran into the street to see if the buildings were failing and to ascertain the cause, and there was great excitement for a few minutes. At Albany it shook large brick buildings so that the inhabitants thought they were going to fall. At Beaver Dam there was a very severe shock, and everything was considerably shaken up. There was great excitement. No damage except to glassware and kindred articles.

At Toledo, Ohio. TOLEDO, Sept. 19.-Reports from various points in this vicinity show the shock of earthquake which occurred this afternoon to have been quite general throughout Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan. The

duration of the shock was ten to thirty seconds, and the course apparently from the southwest to the northeast. It was most violent at Defiance, O., where the swaying of the buildings created much consternation. People hastily abandoned their houses, and the Methodist Conference in session at one of the churches immediately adjourned to the street. The meeting of the Ladies Missionary Society, in progress at that time, was also quickly dismissed. The glass was broken in a number of the buildings, but no serious damage was done.

At Cecil, O., goods in stores were thrown

At Napoleon, Fostoria, Clyde, Bryan, Archibald, and intermediate points, the shock was distinctly felt, rattling the windows and crockery, but as far as reported doing no material damage.

In this city the large building occupied by the Milburn Wagon Company was perceptibly shaken, the employes supposing it to have been caused by the moving of heavy machinery. The noise was similar to that produced by a distant explosion. It is said to have been heard in some parts of this city, while in other portions the shock was unnoticed.

At Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Earthquake shocks no damage, but frightened many perfons in some places. Particularly in high buildings was the shock more noticeable than in others. All along Griswold street the shock was felt very distinctly, and men immediately rushed for the street, looking about anxiously, as if expecting the huildings to fall on them. The shock lasted from ten to twenty seconds, and it was the swaying motion that rattled the windows and shook the chandeliers. Boat Captains say there was a noticeable rise in the river at the same time. At the telephone office no shock felt, while in the same building ust across the hall it was very perceptible. Employes at the Whitney Organ building swear the building vibrated at least fourteen inches. In the Western Union office the loor seemed to heave, and the operators left their instruments, and men in the lower part of the building made for the streets. In the Chamber of Commerce building, the shock was feit on the lower floor. The shock passed, leaving all in a dizzy mental condi-

At Ann Arbor, Mich., at 2:30 p. m., a shock was felt. It was quite severe, and was felt all over the town. It lasted about thirty

At Port Huron, a slight shock was felt. It caused no alarm, and it was thought to have been an explosion. At Ypsilanti there was a strong shock. It lasted about ten seconds. The people ran for the streets.

ENTHUSIASTIC OHIO DEMOCRATS.

They Turn Out in Overwhelming Numbers to Welcome Indiana's Favorite Statesman-an Unprecedented Crowd of People Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.

Special to the Sentinet. HAMILTON, O., Sept. 21.—The event of the campaign in Butler County is of the past. Though much was expected, none had hoped for such a grand success in every way as has been realized, and it may be said that the largest assemblage of people that ever visited our city was upon this occasion. Not less than 40,000 people were present, and many put the estimate much higher. The different townships vied with one another in the display of delegations. Large wagons drawn by eight horses, trains of wagons drawn by traction engines, and all varieties combined to make up the seeming endless throng from the country.

Governor Hendricks, the orator of the day, was the guest of James E. Neal, Esq., and was enthusiastically welcomed by the shouts of the thousands who had turned out to welcome our next Vice President.

The evening train brought 2,000 men from Cincinnati, Middleton and other points to add to the large crowd already here, in the torchlight procession.

Cords of dry wood were blazing at intervals in the street, Japanese lanterns were suspended in profusion, and all this with the fireworks and thousands of torches produced

Judge Thurman introduced Governor Hendricks, who, for an hour and half, spoke to all who could get within hearing distance, which was but a small proportion of those present, and many felt fortunate to get in sight of Indiana's distinguished statesman.

Governor Hoadly next addressed the people, using as his text a card of vile slander and base lies that the Republicans were circulating. As each lie was successfully nailed it was evident to all that this card had been played at the wrong time for political effect. Mr. Newman, Secretary of State, and Mr. Follett, member of Congress from Cincin-

During the speaking from the main stand, jarred so that it fell. Pictures and chande- so all had an opportunity to hear some good speaker. Butler County is always to be re-lied upon, and this year will roll up a larger Democratic majority than ever before. Bill Beckett said that he never saw the

crowd equaled in this city but once, and that was in 1866, when Benjamin Butler was Ex-Senator Peter Murphy said it was the largest crowd he ever saw within the corporate limits of the city of Hamilton. Pete Schwab said Hamilton had never seen

such a day in its history, and probably never State Senator Elliott said that there was not a man less than 40,000 in the city, and that it was a low estimate.

Hon. James E. Campbell pronounced it the greatest political meeting in the history of Butler County. Judge Thurman stated that he never saw

a larger turnout. At the main stand in the evening Judge Thurman still presided. The first speaker was ex-State Treasurer James B. Ryan, of Indiana. He was followed by Speaker A. D.

James W. Newman, Judge Emil Rothe, Hon. James E. Campbell, Hon, John F. Follett, ex-Governor Bishop, Hon. Sam F. Hunt, Hon. Joseph Nichols, State Auditor Rice, of Indiana, and Hon. Allen Andrews made eloquent and effective speeches from the other platforms. The speakers all said that it was one of the most overwhelming political demonstration they had ever seen

or expected to see in the future. AN IRISH ORATOR

Makes a Most Dismal Failure at Terre Haute-A "Talking Blacksmith."

Special to the Sentinel. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 21.-Rev. G. W. Pepper, advertised as the great Irish orator, spoke at the Republican Wigwam last night, end although every effort was made to drum up a crowd with the aid of a band and the turning out of the Escorts, the wigwam held the smallest audience of the season. A special effort was made to attract the Irish voters to the speaking, but for some reason or other the great outpouring that was expected failed to appear, and those voters who were present were life-long Republicans of this city, who have not now and never have had any sympathy or interest in common with that class. Rev. Pepper had a cold, and his voice sounded like a caliope, with occasional variations. He was introduced the audience by an Irishman has been a Republican all his life, and who now holds a position under a Republican county official. Rev. Pepper charged all the ills that have happened from the deluge down to the present time to the evil influence of the Democratic party, and sought to prove it by an abusive trade against England, everything English, and dudes. The reverend gentle-man was especially severe on the dudes. He said he was proud to belong to a party that had given such a man as U. S. Grant to the country, and said he was proud also to say that he had never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. In view of the fact that Rev. Pepper's mission here was to prove that Blaine was the great, only and original friend of the Irish, and to convert Democratic voters, this "conservative" admission of his partisanship hardly had the tendency of neutralizing any Democrats that may have been present. Rev. Mr. Pepper was wrought up to such an intense state of en- | definite arrange thusiasm that he magnified the Republican majority in Maine from 15,411 to 20,000, a thing a truly good Christian ought not to do. Rev. Mr. Pepper's objections to Governor Cleveland he enumerated under the following formidable heads: (1) He was a bache lor. (2) He was a Democrat. (3) He was subported by the Republican dudes. After he had spoken about an hour his voice gave out, and Geerge W. Hipple, the "talking black-smith," was introduced, and succeeded in

it is to the Republicans, didn't. If he had talked half an hour longer there is no telling what he would have done. Some of the Republicans believe that Rev. Mr. Pepper is an emissary in the camp, and in the pay

making the crowd grow painfully less every

minute he spoke. Mr. Hipple was not long

on deck, but he betrayed the quality of his

mind and completely, disgusted his hearers by a vulgar and insulting remark about the

Halpin scandal, which he thought, perhaps,

would raise a laugh, but which, creditable as

of the Democratic National Committee. He

is certainly doing all he can to warrant that

belief, and if let alone will carry the State

by a large majority for Cleveland. The effort

of the Methodist divine from the north of

Ireland in this city was the saddest kind of a failure. FATAL CONFLICT OF DATES. Failure of a Shrewd Scheme to Obtain a Pension.

Boston, Sept. 20 .- A shrewd attempt to defraud the Government out of \$2,000 or \$3,000 pension money has been frustrated, and this morning the accused persons were brought before Commissioner Hallett and held in \$1,000 bonds each for appearance to-morrow. It is one of the newest schemes that has yet come to light, and but for a fatal conflict of dates it would have succeeded. Thomas L. Alston was First Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry. He a pension certificate for over \$2,000 was granted April 12, 1878. The question now arose as to the rightful ownership. His wife had died five years previous, and his son, aged 16, was disqualified on account of his age. Maria Goodall, who was em-ployed at Np, 575 Main street, Charlestown, claim-ed that some time before her death Alston had made her his wife. The woman is of negro de-scent, but so nearly white that she would pass for a white woman. She could neither read nor write, yet she told a plausible story which was substantiated by others. She said that she and Alston were married in Providence, R. L. and that Alston had given her the marriage certificate. She could not read it, but had shown it to two lady friends who would vouch for its genuineness. The certificate bad disappeared, but the two ladies testified that had disappeared, but the two ladies testified that they had seen it. Colonel Thos. H. MacBride, however, was not satisfied with the verbal evidence, and went to Providence for the documents. There he made the startling discovery that Thomas L. Alston and Maria Goodall had been married March 9, 1879, or over a year after Alston's death. The Goodall woman was confronted with the record of the date, and finelly confessed that the scheme was a frend and finally confessed that the scheme was a fraud. Thomas Smith, of Newton, was a second cousin to Aiton's wife. He told Maria, it is alleged, that if she could get a marriage certificate and show it to some friends and then lose it she could get the money. Smith had a wife with him at Newton. yet it is charged that he loaned himself for the oc-casion, and was married to Maria Goodail in Provide.ice, he personating Thomas L. Alston. Neither noticed the discrepancy in the date. Smith did not live with the woman. Smith and the Goodal woman rather overreached themselves. Had there been no marriage ceremony at all between the Goodal woman and Alston, the fact that they had lived together would have been recognized by the law as sufficient evidence of their being man and wife, and she would have been considered his

A BIG FAILURE.

Rindskopf Brothers & Co., Clothiers, of New York City, Make an Assignment. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Rindskopf Bros. & Co., clothiers, 518 Broadway, have assigned to Jacob W. Mack. The total amount of preferences is about \$886,871. The total liabilities are estimated at \$900,000, with assets of \$1,100,000. Morris Rindskepf, of the firm, is well known for his charitable bequests to the poor of this city. He is treasurer of the United Hebrew charities and also of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Simon Rindskopf if also highly connected and well known. Raphael Buchman is director of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, and bears a good reputation. Assignee Mack is Secretary and Treasurer of the Nathan

Manufacturing Company.
Rindskopf Bros. & Co. organized in Cincinnati in 1854 and moved to New York in 1866. They were among the largest clothing houses in the country and have never failed to enjoy the highest credit. The firm called on its friends for large sums last week, as it bad suffered heavily from the stringent money market. They have a large branch house in Cincinnati. The firm has been rated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, with credit

very high.

Rindskopf Bros. & Co. stated that in July last they had a stock of \$500,000 and bills receivable, \$300,000, making their business assets \$800,000, against which they owed about \$250,000, and borrowed money, \$200,-000. The sales of the preceding year were

GRAY AND CALKINS.

Full Text of the Correspondence Relative to the Joint Discus-

The Democratic State Central Committee metWednesday and was in session in the after noon and until a late hour in the evening. There was a full attendance of members, all the districts being represented and reports were made concerning the condition of the campaign in the several Congressional Districts of the State. The summing up shows thorough organization of the party in all sections of the State, there being no factions or factional fights, and each member of the party working to the end that a State National victory may be assured November. The greatest confidence in this result animates the party not only in

its leadership, but in its rank and file. Chairman Henderson reported that he had been unable to get a conference either with Mr. New or with Major Calkins relative to additional joint discussions, and the correspondence on this subject, which we publish below, was submitted for the consideration of the committee. Dates and places were then fixed for Colonel Gray's appointments for the remainder of the campaign, and this, of course, closes any additional joint discussions between the gubernatorial

Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Union City, Ind.: DEAR SIR-I have the honor to request a meet ing with you at an early day to arrange a series of joint discussions throughout the State, at such places and on such terms as may be agreed upon between us. An early answer will oblige Yours very truly, W. H. CALKINS,

Union City, Ind., July 15, 1884. Hon. W. H. Calkins, Indianapolis, Ind .: DEAR SIR-Yours of yesterday requesting meeting to arrange for a series of joint discussions at

and. It is with pleasure I comply with your request, and as soon as convenient with present arrangements will fix a day for a meeting to arrange

ISAAC P. GRAY.

Union City, Ind., Aug. 11, 1884 Hop. W. H. Calkins, Indianapolis, Ind .: DEAR SEE-In our conversation on the 30th of ni was made, but you suggeste that in case we held such a discussion four or five

would be sufficient. and place ought to be fixed at once, so that we can make our individual appointments. If you prefer that each shall make his own canvass without a joint discussion it will be satisfac tory to me. If, however, we are to have such dis cussion I want the times and places fixed, and would suggest the last week in September. An early answer is desired. Yours truly,

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13, 1884.

ISAAC P. GRAY.

Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Union City, Ind. DEAR SIR-Your favor of the 11th inst to Mr. Calkins at hand. He is absent from the city, but I will see him to morrow, and write you then on the subject of your letter. Very respectfully, James H. Ellswooth.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 17, 1884.

Hon. Issac P. Gray, Union City, Ind .: DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 11th inst was forwarded to me here. I hasten to reply that I do not admit that I suggested four joint appointments in our talk on the 80th ult. That number was talked about and the whole matter was left open for furter correspondence, as I understand it. I suggest Eikhart or Fort Wayne as the first place of meeting, then Logansport, Terre Haute and Madison, to begin the first Tuesday in Octo-ber and conclude that week. One hour and fifteen minutes on a side, the one opening to have ten minutes to conclude, but no point shall be referred to in this conclusion not covered in openin Time to be kept by two mutual friends chosen at the time. Will be glad to hear from you W. H. CALKINS, soon. Very truly, P. 8.-If it should be thought desirable we could arrange for further joint discussions during

that week. UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 25, 1884.

Hon, W. H. Calkins, Indianapolis, Ind.: DEAR SIR-I arrived home Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, and hasten to answer yours under date of 17th inst. You suggest Elkhart or Fort Wayne as the first place of meeting, then Logansport, Terre Haute and Madison, to begin the first Tuesday in October and conclude that week. One hour died in January, 1878. After several delays and fifteen minutes on a side, the one opening to have ten minutes to conclude, but no point shall be referred to in conclusion not covered in opening, and in reply will say that, inasmuch as I am under engagement to speak at some of the piaces above mentioned, I would suggest Goshen, Ander-son, Terre Haute and Columbus. Geographically these piaces are very well distributed in the State.

When you say "No point shall be referred to in conclusion not covered in opening," I suppose you mean not covered by the discuss I would have much preferred the last week in September, 1 am willing to have our discussion at the time you name—the first week in October. One hour and fifteen minutes on a side, with ten minutes to close, will suit me, but I understand the ten minutes shall be considered a part of the time allotted to each side. Please answer at once, as I am anxious to have this matter arranged. Yours truly, ISAAC P. GRAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25, 1884. Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Union city, Ind.; DEAR SIR-Yours of August 25 at hand. I am

sorry to say that my present engagements cover some of the points you name. I therefore have the honor to suggest the following places for our joint meetings: Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Greensburg and Terre Haute; otherwise I accept the suggestions in your letter above referred to. Very respectfully yours, W. H. CALKINS. UNION CITY, Ind., August 29, 1884.

Hon. W. H. Calkins, Indianapolis, Ind. DEAR SIR-Yours under date of the 25th inst. suggesting Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Greensburg and Terre Haute as the places at which our joint meetings shall be held, at Rand. I have the honor to accept the places named at which we shall hold our joint discussions in the order stated upon the terms heretofore agreed, and the matter may now be considered as determined and ready for publication of appointments. You will please pardon me, however, for call-

ing your attention to the fact that to make the above arrangement I have acceeded to your suggestions as to time, terms and places. Referring to the postseript in your favor of the 17th inst., if we are to hold any further joint discussions I want the time and place fixed not so as to interfere with my individual appointments, and I am, therefore, willing to hold thirteen joint discussions, one in ISAAC P. GRAY. truly,

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1, 1884.

Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Union City, Ind.; DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 29th ult. is at hand. The arrangement for the four joint appointment. I consider as finally settled. You can make publication of them through newspapers if you desires or notify me and I will. As to the other nine appointments, making one in each Congressional District, I much prefer that they should be settled between us without reference to the respective committees. On this subject I await further correspondence from you. Very respectfully, W. H. CALKINS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15, 1881.

Hon. W. H. Calkins: DEAR SIR-In reply to yours of the 1st inst., would say: That in as much as I had to agree to the places named by you, in order to perfect arrangements for the four joint discussions already fixed, have concluded to leave the fixing of the places for our additional joint discussions to the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees, and have authorized the Democratic State Central Committee to act for me in the matter, Yours truly, ISAAC P. GRAY.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1884. Hon. John C. New, Chalrman Republican State Central Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.: DEAR SIR-In pursuance of correspondence between Hon. W. H. Calkins, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. I. P. Gray, Democratic candidate for Gevernor, in which the following

places were agreed and finally settled upon as points for joint appointments and discussions, viz: Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Greensburg and Terre Haute, and in accordance with their agreement by correspondence, I shall cause to be published this day the time of such appointments as follows:

WHOLE NO. 1 541.

follows:
Fort Wayne, Tuesday, October 7, 2 p. m.
Lafayette, Wednesday, October 8, 2 p. m.
Greensburg, Thursday, October 9, 2 p. m.
Terre Haute, Friday, October 10, 2 p. m.
I am requested by Mr. Gray to represent him in making such additional joint appointments spoken of in their correspondence as you and I may agree upon. As it is important for the purpose of making individual appointments that the question of joint meeting should be savined at question of joint meeting should be settled at once, I would, therefore, solicit a conference with you this day between the hours of 2 and 10 p. m. to definitely settle the matter, asking you to

name the hour. I am respectfully yours, Es HENDERSON, Chairman Democratic state Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12, 1884. Hon. Eb Henderson, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR-Yours of this date naming Fort Wayne, Tuesday, October 7, at 2 o'clock p. m.: Lafayette, Wednesday, October 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.; Greensburg, Thursday, October 9, at 2 o'clock p. m.; Terre Raute, Friday, October 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., as places and dates for joint debate between Hon. W. H. Calkins and Hon. I. P. Gray, at hand, These appointments have been agreed upon, as I understand, between these gentlemen. The subject of other engagements has not yet been determined between them, and I am not ad-vised whether other debates are desired, or if they are, what places and dates have been arranged.

Chairman, e.c. Indianapolis, Sept. 13, 1884. Hon. Eb Henderson, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. : DEAR SEE-I am advised by Hon. William H. Calkins that on the 5th inst. he addressed a letter to Hon, Isaac P. Gray in regard to additional joint

Yours truly,

discussions between them. Should Mr. Gray de-cline to make further arrangements directly with Mr. Calkins, upon being notified, I will be ready to confer with you upon the subject with a view to additional appointments. Yours truly,
John C. New, Chairman, etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15, 1884. To Hon. John C. New, Chairman Republican State

Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. : DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 13th inst. received. I hasten to reply. In my communication of the 12th inst. I stated that Colonel Gray had requested me to represent him in making such additional joint appointments spoken of in their correspondence, and I solicited a conference with you to definitely settle the matter. I am now roady, at your convenience or Major Calkins', to arrange for additional joint appointments. Yours very truly.

Chairman Democratic State Committee. BLAINE AND THE BONDS,

He Falsilles and Begs for "a Character."

A PALSEROOD EXPOSED. From Mr. Blaine's speech Speaker Blaine's Letter in the House, April 21, to Fisher, Janury 25, 1876.
"I never bad any "I have this moment transaction of any kind written to Mr. Caldwell with Thomas A. Scott suggesting that, in case I concerning bonds of the can arrange a meeting in Little Rock and Fort this city next week with Smith Road, or the bonds Colonel Thomas A. Scott of any other railroad, or to come on here, I have

any business in any way some reason for believing connected with rail-that a very advantageous roads, directly or indi-arrangement may be made for taking say Let me have an accurate and reliable statement of your financial condition.

> and I can do something, I feel very sanguine with Thomas A. Scott.' Mr. Fisher's Letter, No-

vember 10, 1871. "Taking into account the \$100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott."

SECOND PALSEHOOD EXPOSED, Blaine's Letter to Fisher, Blaine's Letter written October 5, 1869. for Fisher to sign.
"I note what you say "The transaction was October 5, 1869. about the importance of perfectly open, and my keeping all quiet there was no more here. I fully appreciate secrecy in regard to it your wisdom and your than if you had been kindness, and shall en buying flour or sugar.

deavor to do just 'as you desire in the premises," THIRD FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

Blaine's Letter to Fisher, Blaine's Statement in October 4, 1869. House, April 24, 1877.
"No one will ever My whole connection know from me that I with this road has been have disposed of a sin-open as day. there need be no embar- is desirable avoidance is rassment in talking with desirable, Mr. Caldwell."

ASKS FISHER TO LIE FOR HIM.

Fisher to Blaine, Novem-Blaine to Fisher, April ber 8, 1871. I have placed you in I want you to send me positions whereby you a letter such as the en-have received very large closed draft: "You besums of money without came the purchaser of one dollar of expense to about \$30,000 of the you, and you ought not bonds on precisely the forget the act on my same terms that every part. Of all the parties other buyer received, connected with the Little paying for them in in-Rock and Fort Smith stallments, running over Railroad, no one has been a considerable period, so fortunate as yourself just as others did."

in obtaining money out of it. IN AGONY OVER HIS DOINGS. Blaine's Letter to Fisher, Blaine's Letterito Fisher, April 16, 1876. November 16, 1871.

I want you to send me I do not wish to seem a letter such as the en-closed draft: "Conceal-lesome; but if you knew ment of the investment the agonies I have sufand everything connect-fered in this matter dur-ed with it would have ing the past six months been very easy had con- you would pity me, I am cealment been desira sure, and make great ef-ble; but your action in forts to relieve me. Pray the whole matter was as let me know what I am

open and fair as the to expect. FOURTH FALSEHOOD EXPOSED. laine before the House Blaine's letter to Fisher in 1876.

I am not afraid to Regard this letter as show the letters. Thank strictly confidential. Do God Almighty, I am not show it to any one. not ashamed to show BURN THIS LET-them.

WRITES AN INDORSEMENT OF HIMSELT. I want you to send me a letter such as the en-closed draft. . . . It will be a favor I shall never forget if you will at once write me the letter and mail the same evening .- James G.

Blaine. I have defied the power of the House to compel me to produce those letters.-J. G. Blaine. IMPORTANT MAN FOR THEM.

I enclose letter from Blaine Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us, and I only wish that I was so situated tast I could help him.—Caldwell to Fisher. Mr. Blaine must now withdraw. This is the third and last call, and can not be evaded. Further continuance on his part makes the race a procession. The long missing letters at length appear. Even the white feather droops to the earth, and the whilom Knight must be taken from the

lists.-Boston Globe. Defaulting Cashier Arrested.

Chicago, Sept. 22.-Benjamin T. O. Hubbard, cashier of the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., was arrested on a warrant issued July 1, charging him with being a de faulter. His peculations amounted to \$368,-000. He waived examination before Commissioner Hoyne, of this city, and was held in \$10,000 bond to appear at the October term of court. Bail was furnished.

Bound to Wed.

MARSHALL, Tex., Sept. 22.—Sallie Knight, the sixteen-year-old girl, who eloped last week with Deputy Collector Jones, who shot and killed himself after arrest on a charge of abduction, was married Saturday night to G. A. Puyer, of Henderson. All the parties were "highly connected."